# American Farmer,

## AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

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*Dairy Maid, again*—After our paragraph relative to the portrait of this fine animal and her progeny was in type, we received the following letter from her patriotic owner, which not only explains the source to whom we were indebted for the very acceptable present, but the motives by which he was prompted in forwarding it to us. He will accept our thanks, and permit us to assure him that he may well be proud of the originals which form so beautiful a group. The print may be examined at our office.

Philadelphia, March 18th, 1842.

*Dear Sir:* By Mr. Galusha I fowarded a lithographic copy of the celebrated Durham cow, "Dairy Maid," by Hoffy, from the original painting by Woodside, taken from life; which I present to you for the purpose of a standard to which you and your agricultural friends in your neighborhood may refer for the happiest combination of points that indicate great milking properties, with the no less important qualities of "aptitude to fatten"—a desideratum recognized in her by all the judges who have passed upon her at the several shows where she has been exhibited. To these may be added, a characteristic regularity in breeding the finest calves ever produced in this or any country. Hoping the portrait may have reached you in safety, I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,
James Gowen.

*The Wheat Crop.*—Reports from all quarters of the country, speak of the wheat as looking better than it has for a long series of years. It is but fair, therefore, to hope that, without some unforseen casualty should occur, the crop will be larger than it has been for a long period.

*Hints to be reflected on.*—Sandy soils resting upon adhesive clay bottoms, can be improved by being ploughed sufficiently deep to turn up a few inches of clay to be mixed with the sand; the two when commingled together form a good mould. All sands thus served, should, besides receiving a generous allowance of nutritive manures, get a *moderate* dose of lime, in some shape or other, if the sand is exhausted; if not exhausted, but in good heart, the application of lime may be made in greater quantity.

*Cold tenacious Clays* may be permanently changed in character, and consequently improved in quality by simply mixing sand with the clay, in such quantities as will produce a disintegration of its parts, and thus admit the influence of air and heat, as well as the free penetration of the roots of the plants. All such cold clays, if moist, should be drained prior to the sand being carted on; and to make the improvement the more effectual, the admixture of the soil should be preceded by deep ploughing—if the earth were penetrated to the depth of 12 inches, so much the better would it be, and so much more permanent would the melioration prove. Coarse sand for such purposes, is better than fine, and that from the shores of salt rivers best. Coarse sand mixed with gravel, where the clay is particularly cohesive, would be found to be eminently calculated for the purpose.

*Wet soils*, to be made to produce sweet herbage, must be drained.

*All meadows* would be greatly improved, by being harrowed and top-dressed, early in the spring.

*Magnesian Lime*—A very animated and interesting discussion is being carried on in the *Farmers' Cabinet*, upon the virtues and applicability of magnesian lime for agricultural purposes. One party contending that it is injurious, while the other, as strongly maintains its adaptation, not only by its chemical composition, but by an array of facts drawn from the experience of its use. As there are many parts of our country where this description of lime abounds almost exclusively, we look upon this discussion as highly important; and particularly so, should the array of facts tend to remove the prejudice which now exists against it. That such will be the result we are disposed to believe, as the lime which has been chiefly used in several of the counties of Pennsylvania, for agricultural purposes, for a series of years, have been of that kind, and so far as we are able to judge from the statements made by persons familiar with its operation, decided benefits have resulted from its application. Many of the prejudices entailed upon the agricultural community, adverse to its meliorating effect, have sprung from the opinions of Mr. Tennant. But for ourself we have never been satisfied with the course of his reasoning upon the subject, being more disposed to draw the opposite conclusions, to those drawn by him, from the premises he laid down. In weighing the force of his objections, our mind has always inclined to the belief, that they were more tenable when directed against its *excessive* than against its *moderate* use. Like many other good things, which, when used with discretion, are found highly beneficial, magnesian lime, if applied in too large quantities, from its highly caustic nature, might prove unfriendly to healthful vegetation, whereas, if used in small doses, would, we think, produce the best effects. If we are correct in these suggestions, it is the *abuse*, and not the *use*—the proper use—from which deleterious consequences are to be apprehended. If, therefore, a less quantity will answer than of alum lime, economy would be consulted by introducing it into more general use, and especially in those districts of country where it almost exclusively abounds. Were we living contiguous to such lime, we should not hesitate a moment to use it; but should exercise the caution, to put it on in such quantities as would exert no injury whatever. We believe that 100 bushels of magnesian lime is enough for three acres of land.

The Peach Orchard—As the time is well nigh at hand when the worm, so destructive to the health and productive capacity of the Peach tree, will commence its work of destruction, we would respectfully suggest to the owners of orchards to make a fair trial of the efficacy of Mr. Physick's *remedy*, as published in a late number of our paper. The cost of such an experiment, whether the ingredients, or labor, or both are considered, would be but trifling, and from the high character of Mr. P. as well as the disinterested manner in which he has gratuitously laid it before the public, entitle it to consideration.

Salt and salt-petre, of which Mr. P's. remedy is composed, are both well known to be signally destructive to the insect genus, and they are both known too, to exert an invigorating effect, when judiciously applied, upon vegetable life. Such being the case, surely no one should halt between two opinions, as to the propriety of testing its properties, as we hold it not to be even a debateable question.

Timothy Meadows.

*Near Nottingham, Prince George's co.*
*March* 19th, 1842.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir—Can you give any reason why Timothy Meadows turn to herd's grass?—a few years ago I sowed a meadow with excellent clean Timothy seed, as I supposed, and no doubt it was so—the first crop was excellent and very few sprigs of herd's grass were to be seen in it—the second crop was also luxuriant—but at least one third part of it was herd's grass—What did go with the third part of the timothy, and where did the herd's grass come from? does the timothy turn to herd's grass, and is there any way to keep the herd's grass out—Give us some information upon the subject. Truly yours, T. N. Baden.

*Reply.*—In answer to our friend and correspondent, T. N. Baden, Esq., we have to say that the timothy did *not* turn to herd's grass, but was displaced by it, owing to the latter being an earlier grass, and the seed maturing before the timothy was cut, was consequently spread by the stroke of the reaper.

There is no better way to keep the herds grass out of a timothy meadow than to sow on a field not infested with it, to be sure that your timothy seed is *clean*, and sow *enough* of it to cover the earth with its plants, so as to exclude intruders.

Reclaiming of Marshes and Swamps.

We have often urged upon our readers the importance of draining their marshes and other low grounds, and while we have endeavored to impress upon them, the value of such improvements, we have pointed out the ease, and with how little expense they might be made. The subject having been again brought to our mind by the perusal of the following extract from Professor Colman's report, we lay it before our patrons thus early, in the hope, that such of them as may have such lands will make timely arrangements to have them drained. The expense, we beg leave to assure them, compared with the increased value of product, should not for a moment deter them, as when skilfully drained, marshes which now contribute little, or nothing, or at least but a small quantity of coarse, indifferent grass, may be made to yield luxuriant crops of the very best hay, and thereby be converted into the most profitable portions of their estates, besides rendering locations now subject to autumnal diseases perfectly healthy. But to ensure this latter and most desirable re-

sult, we would advise the application of lime as a top-dressing. The usefulness, however, of the lime, either as manure, or as a promoter of health, we apprehend, will in a great measure, depend upon the skill with which the draining may be effected. He that begins to drain a marsh should do it effectually.

*Redemption of Peat Bogs in Middlesex.*

The most remarkable improvements in the country have consisted in the redemption of peat bogs and their conversion from sunken quagmires into most productive arable and grass lands. Such improvements are to be found all over the country, and are to be seen to great advantage in Lexington, Groton, Framingham, Concord, and many other towns. Large tracts of peat bog yet remain in the country to be redeemed. The general method has been to open sufficient drains for the removal of the water entirely, or else to reduce it so that it may not at any time stand higher in the ditches than within eighteen inches of the surface. It is indispensable that the water should be removed, and if entirely, undoubtedly the better. The next step has generally been to pare the surface and burn the sward and hassocks in small heaps, and spread the ashes over the ground. Some persons then have immediately sown their grass seed in abundance and have gathered good crops. Others, as soon as it has been thus prepared, have manured it plentifully with a compost manure mixed with a large portion of loam; and others have given it a good dressing of mould or of sand. Others, after draining the meadows, have applied a top-dressing of three or five inches of coarse gravel directly upon the sword; and then have sown their grass seed with a good coating of manure. Sometimes, as in Groton, the land after being pared and burnt has been broken up by a plough, and after being exposed in this state to a winter's frost has been planted with potatoes manured in the hill, and then laid down to grass. It is not easy, without a personal knowledge of the premises, to point out the best mode to be always adopted. The covering of the meadow with a thick coating of gravel without removing the sward is pretty generally condemned, as in a short time the coarse grasses make their appearance again. The application of coarse sand to a certain extent is approved, as it serves to divide the vegetable matter and to consolidate the meadow so as to make it passable with teams. The paring and burning of the turf is always an advisable process unless it be in a season of drought, when the great body of peat might take fire and burn large and deep holes in various parts. The application of mould and compost manure to almost any extent is always beneficial, and grass seed should be sowed very abundantly in order that the hay may not be too coarse and that a thick and strong sward may be formed. The taking of a cultivated crop at first is not so desirable as to get the meadow as soon as possible into English hay, and after two or three crops it will become consolidated, and may then be ploughed and cultivated to advantage. In redeeming meadow land of this description, I have myself found an advantage in making a large open ditch through the centre of the meadow, and then cutting side ditches at right angles with it to empty into it, and sometimes cutting off the springs by covered drains round the margin of the meadow. The centre ditch may be four or five feet wide at the top, and or three at the bottom, or six feet at the surface and two at the bottom, according to the quantity of water to flow in it, and of a suitable depth to take off all the water; and the side drains may be two feet at top and one at bottom, with six inches of rough stones thrown in at the bottom and these covered with straw or brush so as to prevent the dirt sifting through, and these again covered in with the material which was at first thrown out. It is necessary that the top of the stones with which the drain is filled should be below the ordinary depth of ploughing so as not to be disturbed when the land is cultivated. I do not know how I can better serve the objects of my Report than by allowing several of the farmers, who have most distinguished themselves for these improvements, to give their own account of the methods adopted. I may here add that among other applications the application to a peat meadow after it has been pared and burnt of a good dressing of clay has been signally beneficial. Herdsgrass, to the growth of which these reclaimed bogs seem particularly congenial, peculiarly delights in a soil strongly clayey or aluminous. Three tons of hay to the acre from these lands is not uncommon, and their productiveness may be long kept up by good management. Four and five tons are sometimes produced.

## Treatment of Horses.

The horse is so useful a servant that we can afford to bestow some attention on his wants as well as on his capacities and powers.

No animal has been more abused than he, as none are more spirited and free; and it is too often his fate to die in the cause of his master. Ill treatment is often experienced through passion or carelessness, and sometimes through ignorance of the proper mode of feeding and of driving. It is a good rule to consult one's own feelings when we hesitate what treatment will be proper for our horses, and no man will be likely to injure his beast when he makes his case his own.

Farm horses that are never driven rapidly require far less attention than those which are urged to the top of their speed, and those which are never driven faster than a walk will live and be useful for a third longer term than horses used in chaises and coaches. It is fast driving and high feeding that shortens the days of a horse's usefulness; and six years of high feeding and rapid driving are sufficient, in general, to render a horse unfit for very active service.

High keeping is essential when great service is required, but great care is necessary in dealing out the food. Much difference of opinion exists among drivers as to the best mode of feeding and of watering, and it was an old rule never to let a horse drink when he is warm; but this is now generally disregarded, and horses are invited to drink little and often while in the harness and when they are to stop but a few moments. In regard to the kind of water proper for them, it has been supposed that puddle water, or such as has much earth and mud mixed with it is better than any that comes pure from the brook; but this is not a very philosophical rule, as pure water is known to be less injurious to a healthy animal than any which has foreign ingredients in it. Puddle water therefore can be no better than pure water unless it is because it is usually warmer; and horses generally know enough to prefer this on that account.

Though horses are often injured or destroyed by being suffered to drink too much cold water when they are warm, a much greater number has been ruined by giving grain at improper seasons. It has very generally been supposed dangerous to feed with grain, a horse which has just entered into the stable very warm and sweaty; but what evidence have we that they have suffered from this cause. Do men fear to eat immediately after quitting the scythe or the flail? Horses will not eat much immediately on stopping after a hard drive. What reason then for supposing they have ever suffered from this cause.

It is violent exercise immediately *after* eating that ruins horses and causes distress in all animals that are put to it. And though every man of reflection knows violent exercise, immediately after eating, causes pain in his own stomach; yet many will give horses the most solid food just before commencing the labors of the day. Stage owners in the vicinity of Boston formerly directed that *meal* and water should be given to the teams on stopping for a few moments to take breath; and it was not till many of these animals dropped dead in the service, that the practice was discontinued. On opening the stomachs of these horses the meal was found in hard cakes undigested. Violent exercise probably prevented the proper action of the gastric juice on the food. Such exercise might cause an absorption of these juices and rob the stomach of its great means of disposing of its load.

Men of sound understanding on subjects in general, conduct most foolishly in regard to feeding their horses while on journies—we hear them order grain to be given just before starting in the morning, instead of giving the heartiest portion of their food at night when they would have time lie down and to be *comforted*, instead of *tormented* by the rich repast. This is done by *practical* travellers; and they fancy they have managed adroitly to get as much as possible of the taverner's hay into the horse's stomach before he is allowed to taste of what is more nutricious. They chuckle like the foreigner who would not inform the landlord that he had found a chicken in one of the eggs, set on the table for his breakfast, for fear that a greater price would be charged for what he considered an unusually rich repast.

Men who give their horses no grain, except on extraordinary occasions, will administer a dose of it just before starting for a day's ride. They would not give it on the night preceding lest all its virtues should evaporate before day light. Such practices ought to be ridiculed if we cannot reason people out of them.

In former years we have travelled through the country and tried various methods of feeding, and have come to the conclusion that the best and heartiest food should be given at night; and this should be very soon after the horse is put in the stable. He will then soon eat enough to satisfy his appetite and will have time to lie down and rest—his food will serve during whole of next day, and he will need but little baiting till he stops again at night.

This will be found a more economical practice than to bait three or four times in the twenty-four hours. You buy your grain by wholesale; that is, you buy *half a bushel* of oats for the night, and the taverner will seldom charge more than fifty cents—double the first cost of the oats. Now if you keep your horse on hay and let him have but half a peck of oats you must pay quite as much as for half a bushel. We do not say that oats are always the best food for a horse, but they are the most convenient article you can generally find at public houses. If oats cannot be had, a peck of corn may be given at night without injury, provided your horse has been used to grain, and the price of this will equal the price of half a bushel of oats.

This will be found the best mode of feeding even when you can find the best of hay at public houses; for your horse will be all ready to start in the morning—he has had his breakfast the night preceding, and if he has stood a whole hour in the morning without eating, he will be a better traveller for it through the day.

But good hay is not always to be found at public houses; and though it may be considered merchantable, horses often smell of it with suspicion, and wish themselves at home. You can scarcely expect to find the sweetest hay at taverns, when that which is inferior will bring quite as high a price, and no farmer ever sells his very best hay. Your principal reliance must therefore be placed on grain if you would have your horse perform well.—*Maine Cultivator.* B.

## Cure for the Scab in Sheep.

Mr. Buel.—Sir—In a late Cultivator, you mention the diseases to which sheep are subject, and many things considered beneficial to many disorders. Having suffered much from the scab in my small flock, four years ago this winter, I thought it might be useful to some of your readers to state my experience in contending with this destructive complaint, and the result. The first of September, I had 200 merino sheep, in good flesh, but thought symptoms of the scab were discoverable in two or three. I went a journey to Ohio, and returned the 3d of November. When I came home, about 40 of my flock were in a situation sickening to behold. Knowing it was the scab, and being experimentally ignorant of the proper remedy, I resorted to books and the various receipts generally used. Among the rest, I tried the mercurial ointment, recommended by Sir Joseph Banks, without the desired effect. The disorder increased and baffled all my exertions. The sheep began to die, and at shearing time more than 100 were dead—after I had taken unwearied pains, and spent much time, and several dollars for medicine, and had lost more than half of my flock, I felt almost ready to abandon the wool-growing business. All my remaining sheep appeared more or less under the influence of the disagreeable disorder. But having heard of tobacco, and this being almost the only remedy prescribed and not tried, I made use of it, and with perfect effect.

The modus operandi was this. I bought fifteen or eighteen pounds, of cheap, shilling tobacco, cut it to pieces to get the strength easily out, put it into a large kettle and boiled it as long as I thought necessary. I then took a forty gallon cask, with one head out, sawed the end so as to nail a wide board on the edge of the cask, and the other end of the board was fastened to the yard fence, enough higher than the cask to have the liquor run back into the cask. The tobacco liquor put into the cask hot; as soon as cold enough not to injure the sheep, put into the liquor about a gill of spirits of turpentine; this should be repeated about once to every twelve or fifteen sheep; if all put in at once, a few of the first put into the cask will catch the whole of the turpentine.—Take the sheep by the forelegs, and put him in tail foremost, as you would a pig to scald, the liquor coming, as you crowd him down, up to his head and ears; turn him round in the cask, to have the liquor touch the sheep all over. I had many of mine ducked head under, then pulled them up on the board, and held them to drain a few minutes, and let them go. Having served them all this way, I turned them to pasture, and have not lost a sheep since, except by acci-

dent. If done effectually, it kills all the ticks. In shearing, the next year, we discovered only two ticks. The lambs were dipped as well as the old ones. The sheep were all fat the next fall, fit for mutton. I fully believe this mode of treatment will prevent the disorder, make the sheep more healthy, the wool better, and by the improvement of the flock, pay the expense and trouble many times over. Some think the scab cannot be cured, when the fleece is on in cold weather; others mention the expense. For my part, I believe the cure can be effected in moderate weather, in winter, though I never tried it. It will, in this case, be necessary to use a much greater quantity of tobacco; but what is the expense to the value of the sheep? If the complaint comes on in the early part of winter, the wool is poor, and the sheep will die before the next summer, if not cured. And furthermore, one infected one will ruin the whole flock. I think farmers are too backward generally, in communicating the results of their own experiments, which they are willing to vouch for, even under oath. Particularly should the mode of using medicine, be communicated in detail, in a plain, intelligible manner. The sheep is so useful and necessary an animal, that every man who owns or has the care of them, ought to be attentive to their comfort in sickness and in health. If they are kept well, they increase rapidly; if neglected, they are often the victim of wild animals, as also of various diseases. The men who have been regularly bred to the profession of shepherds in the country, are scarce, and although there are some who are truly deserving the name of good shepherds, they are not easily obtained. Our flocks generally being small, will not enable our common farmers to keep a man exclusively to attend to his sheep, with profit. Every farmer, therefore, for his own interest, as well as for the benefit of his country, ought to keep sheep, and to be able to prescribe for them when sick.

Most respectfully yours, URI TRACY.

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STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN NORMANDY.

It is interesting to the farmer to know how the tiller of the soil in other parts of the world conducts his operations, what his course of crops and modes of culture are, what his implements and animals, and what his domestic and social condition is. With the intention of gratifying this laudable feeling, we shall give a few extracts on the agriculture of Normandy, a province of France, from a paper in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture for June, 1841.

Normandy is a province of France, divided into five Departments, and containing about 2,700,000 inhabitants. It differs from most of the southern and eastern parts of France in many important particulars. "Instead of extensive tracts of tillage, without any visible subdivisions to make out the different ownerships, and without trees, except the formally trimmed ones on the road side, Normandy is a continued series of well timbered farms and fine forests of surpassing beauty, interspersed with corn fields of small extent, orchards and meadow or grazing land."

The soil in Normandy is considered the richest in France, in many places highly calcareous, and in general well adapted to cultivation. The farms average about sixteen acres each in extent, and are held under leases of the usual term of nine years. But about one-half of the farms are held by the proprietors; and these proprietors are in a majority of instances farmers of the lowest class, or those who take their own produce to market, and at home live as poor as it is possible to imagine. The following extract will show what the living of the French peasant is:

"Many of this class, (the small farmers) like common laborers, dine upon a few apples or pears, and a bit of bread, without the formality of sitting down at table, and are content with a drink of their own homemade miserable cider. It is not easy for an Englishman [or an American] to conceive how a man can work hard upon the washy diet so general in France. We have seen men cutting up wood for fuel, (which is hard work,) from morning till night, and in the severest winter season, without more nutritious food than indifferent fruit, and a little bread; the soup taken, perhaps, for supper at home, or for early breakfast, is, if possible, worse as a means of support, for it consists merely of cabbage and hot water, with a little grease or kitchen stuff; it distends the stomach with wind, and therefore is totally unsuited to a working man, who should have solid, not liquid diet."

Much cannot be said in favor of the Norman sheep husbandry, as there is little or no fine range for them, and they are kept in small lots of three, four, or half a dozen, and usually tied by the legs together, even when they have lambs, a course incompatible with thrift, "and altogether a worse description of sheep cannot be imagined." Attempts are making to improve them by the introduction of the Leicester and South Down.

In the management of their cows and dairies the Normans do rather better, and the quality of their cream and butter cannot be surpassed. The cream alone is churned (not the milk as in some of the Dutch dairies,) and this operation is performed twice a week, so that the cream stands only a short time. A sweet green pasture in summer, and sainfoin hay in the winter is considered the best for butter. Beets are sometimes given pretty freely in winter, but though this food increases the milk, it does not improve the butter, and with limited exceptions, neither beets, potatoes, or turnips are given to the cows that yield the best butter. It is found by experience that "the application of dung imparts in *spring time* valuable qualities to dairy pasturage, but the grasses in summer give, on dunged land, a rank flavor to butter."

The Norman dairymen insist that dairy houses should have a northern aspect at all times, as a south wind is prejudicial to milk; that cream should not be left in the milk room, as they mutually exert a pernicious effect on each other; that the floor should be flagged and washed in summer, to preserve coolness; that in the winter the milk should be stained into pans as soon as possible after milking, while in the summer the cooler it can be made, the better it is for the cream. Pans of common earthenware, are preferred to any others, having been found superior even to porcelain.

"The cream is skimmed twice a day generally, sometimes three times, and care is taken always not to leave it too long on the milk. Twenty-four hours, (sometimes forty-eight,) in summer elapse before the first creaming, and the cream is allowed to lie as short a time as possible before churning. By day the cows are turned out, and at night kept in stables and supplied with sainfoin hay, which is admirable for dairy purposes."

The breed of cows most common and the most esteemed in Normandy, resemble the Alderney, and as this province is adjacent to Alderney, Jersey and Guernesey, as well as Brittany, there is little doubt of the identity of the Alderney and Norman breeds. The Agr. Association of Normandy have imported from England some fine Short Horn bulls and cows, with the intention of improving the stock of cattle. There is in Normandy a coarse hairy breed of cattle which are much used for the plow and cart, "and four or five of these bullocks or oxen, with three or two horses, make the teams which are extensively used in Normandy."

In the dairy districts the heifer calves are usually reared, while the bull calves are fattened for the market. In some places they are fattened on skim milk, and in others on new milk; and in some districts bread, converted into a kind of pap, is added to the milk to facilitate the process. The Norman hog is of the worst possible description as to form; but when fattened the flavor of the pork, particularly the bacon and hams, is good, and the meat firm.

Centuries ago, Normandy was the country from which the flower of European chivalry derived their best horses. The breed was then large, active and powerful; but although still active and hardy, it has degenerated in size so much, that the Norman horse is now one of the smallest of European breeds. Of this we have sufficient proof in the small size and hardy character of the French Canamal. They rarely attain fifteen hands in height, are short necked, have good fore legs, but frequently imperfect hind ones, but as a breed will go faster and do more work than their appearance would at first indicate. Attempts are making to improve the Norman horse by crosses with the best English blood, for the purpose of furnishing horses for the cavalry service; and one of the Government Haras, or stations for stallions provided by the government, is located at St. Lo. At De Pin, are kept 500 horses and mares, and at St. Lo, about 120 stallions.

The French government do for the provinces, what associations or individuals among us do for agriculture; it furnishes funds for agricultural societies, plowing matchs, &c. and the latter are held by authority of the state. Not long since one was held in the commune of Augerville, for which 1,000 francs were appropriated by government, and the proceedings were as follows:

"The ground being marked out by stakes at equal distances, and five judges appointed, sixteen ploughs came upon the ground: of these, fourteen had a pair of horses each, one a pair of oxen, and one a single horse. Nine of these plows were of the Norman form. After having plowed a field which had no particular difficulties, the teams were removed to another full of heath and broom, and the competitors were allowed the use of an additional horse or bullock. Out of the sixteen which had plowed in the free and open field, only nine appeared on the second trial. In this unbroken and rough field many failures were soon apparent; some stopped short before they had well turned a furrow, seeing that the work was above the power of their cattle or their plows; others stood out longer but made very bad work, and two plows only overcame the difficulties under which the others failed. One of these was a new plow called the Grange plow, and the other the Dombasle plow, and to these two, and the one horse plows, the three prizes were awarded."

The Grange plow is described as having these advantages:—

"1st. It works of itself, not requiring the hand of a plowman either to enter the sock into the land, or to keep it in its true direction; a driver only is necessary.

2d. It can be set at any depth, and turns over the furrow slices at equal and regular depth.

3d. It moves as easily even on very sloping land as on a flat.

These effects are produced by a simple kind of mechanism, which can be applied at the expense of about twelve francs, to any common plow."

But the improved Dombasle plow is the general favorite among the best French farmers. It is modelled from the Scotch plow of Small, but with the defects of that corrected, and is furnished with wheels, as is also the Grange plow.

There is in the paper alluded to a sketch of the system of farming adopted by M. du Moncel, near Cherbourg, on his farm of about 800 acres. M. M. makes potatoes the base of his system of culture, using the drill plow and horse hoe. He has tried turneps and carrots, but has rejected these for the potato, "since though the first roots are the most productive, the potato is twice as nutritive, (comparing equal bulks) besides its increased value as an article of human sustenance." * * * "After various experiments M. Moncel has determined on a course of eight years, divided into equal periods; in the first four years, he has successively potatoes, barley, clover, and wheat; in the second, buckwheat, colza, wheat, and oats." Of the artificial grasses he gives a preference to lucerne, though he has also vetches and red clover. His potatoes are a large yellow, early variety, a red, and a large white for swine. He has tried some twenty kinds, but experience proved these to be the best.

A small stream passes through the yard of M. Moncel, which is made to work machinery for threshing and cleaning his grain; grinding his barley, wheat, and buckwheat; converting his straw into chaff; and slicing potatoes, carrots, &c. Thus without leaving the yard, the grain is reduced to flour and bran from the sheaf, and the straw cut for cattle. From this use of power, our farmers might take a useful hint, and in addition to the above operations, the same power might be made to saw the wood of a family, and crush the corn with the cob for the stock.

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RUTA BAGA.—A respected correspondent in Peru, makes the following remarks on the culture and preservation of ruta baga.—*Cul.*

"Some of my neighbors object to raising this root, on the ground of the expense and trouble. I presume they to not consider that in the first place the seed compared with that of potatoes is a mere trifle; that the sowing of an acre is but a morning walk, provided they are supplied with a drill barrow, which every one should have; and that when sown in drills, a great share of the work can be performed with a small plow. The harvesting can be accomplished in one third of the time required for potatoes; if you are not provided with a regular turnep hook, a common hoe will answer if made sharp. The easiest way of keeping them through the winter, is to level a piece in a dry place, build them up in the form of a house roof, covering them with a light coat of straw, and six or eight inches of earth; not more. I have kept them in this way a number of winters, and always found them very nice in the spring. Be sure not to put on too much earth, since if kept too warm they will decay. I know this from experience. W. K."

A hole made by a crowbar, or stake, through the top of turnep heaps, and kept open, will allow the heated air to escape, and prevent the decay spoken of by W. K.

## WORK FOR APRIL.

By universal consent, the character of being a month of showers, of alternating between sunshine and rain, has been conceded to April; but as times and seasons change, so has the character of this month, within the last few years, so radically altered from what it was in years gone by, that those who recognised and cherished her for her bland, soft, and love inspiring atmosphere, for her gentle and refreshing showers, look now in vain for those hallowed landmarks, which were once the sure and unerring indices of her identity. But notwithstanding the unwonted metamorphosis which April has undergone, still the labor heretofore peculiar to her, is as *peculiar* now, as when she came decked in those robes, and surrounded by those characteristic traits, which so commended her to the disciples of *Ceres*, and challenged the aspirations of the votaries of *Venus*. For be the weather whatever it may, the labor and toil to be performed within the month must go onward, or the delinquent jeopards that success, which he and his look forward to as the bond and surety of their support. Let *onward* then be the watch-word, and *perseverance* the countersign of each and all, from this until our crops are garnered, and we behold in the generous return of the soil the realization of our every hope and every wish.

With these brief remarks let us cast our eyes abroad and see what can be done

### On The Farm.

*Oats.*—As it may be possible that you did not, owing to some event beyond your control, get in your oat-crop last month, we would advise you to let it be the first thing you attend to this. Oats, almost above all other grain, delights in a moderately moist soil and atmosphere, it should, therefore, be the object of prudence to get it in early, in order that it may have ample time to mature, before, from the evaporating influence of the summer's sun, the earth becomes deprived of that agent, upon which it so much depends for vigorous vegetation and weight of grain.

Oats is considered, and probably with some shadow of truth, an exhausting crop, but still it is so necessary to the comfort and support of one's stock, that it must be looked upon as a necessary one in every judicious rotation; *first* because it affords a change, *secondly*, because it gives an opportunity for setting clover, and *thirdly*, because its product is essential to the well-being of the working cattle. So that the evil resulting from its supposed impairment of the soil, is more than counterbalanced by the sum of the advantages it vouchsafes. But however just may be the prejudices against its deteriorating effects upon the land, it may very properly be questioned, whether it is allowed a fair chance to establish its claims to a just consideration. In eighty cases out of a hundred, it is treated with worse than a step-mother's care; for being considered more in the light of an interloper than a regular member of the family, the poorest and most worn-out field on the place is allotted to it, and if the crop should happen to prove, as it inevitably must, under such circumstances, an indifferent one, all the evil of its shortness of product is ascribed to the grain, and not to the wretched soil on which it breathed out a half starved existence. Were but a moiety of the care which is devoted to the culture of other grain crops allowed to it, we think it but fair to presume, that it would redeem itself from a large portion of the odium which now so unjustly rests upon its fame. We have within the last few years seen two crops in this county, where they had justice done them, yield, each, sixty-five bushels to the acre, on fields of many acres in extent. We have instanced these two crops to prove that even this much derided product may, under proper circumstances, be made profitable, and in order to sustain ourself we will call to mind two other crops, raised in Vermont the last season. The first is that of Mr. Drances June, of Brandon, Vt. He sowed 16 bushels of seed on 4 acres of ground, and made thereon 514 bushels 20 quarts, being an average acreable product, of 128 bushels 21 quarts. The land on which it grew had been pastured several years previous to 1839, when it was ploughed up in the sward—the soil black muck—in 1840 it was thoroughly tilled, harrowed down smooth, and 20 loads of good manure to the acre being spread thereon, was ploughed in 4 inches deep, harrowed and planted with potatoes. In the spring of 1841, it was again ploughed 4 inches deep, and sowed to oats at the rate above named; the product we have above stated.

The second crop is that of *Jona. C. Thrall*, of Rutland, Vt. His lot consisted also of 4 acres, on which he sowed 9 bushels of oats. He has threshed and measured the crop, and states that it measured 389 bushels, which is an average of 97¼ bushels to the acre. His soil was alluvial. In 1839 it was bound out meadow. In that year he broke it up, putting on at the rate of 25 loads of barn-yard manure to the acre, planted it in corn, and harvested 60 bushels to the acre. In 1840, it was again manured at the rate of 30 loads to the acre, and he harvested 65 bushels to the acre of shelled corn. In 1841, he again ploughed it, and after harrowing, sowed it in oats, and the result we have named above.

These instances clearly show that oats may be made not only a good crop, but one highly lucrative, and we do hope, that those persons who have given it a grudging habitation on their farms, may be induced to appreciate its true value.

We would impress these truths upon their minds—that to be made profitable, oats must be grown in suitable soil; in good tilth—that they should be sown early, and never before the ground is well ploughed, thoroughly pulverized—and that the ground should be rolled either at the time of sowing, or after they are up and a few inches high. We prefer ploughing them in about 3 inches deep, to covering them by harrowing; if the former method should be chosen, the harrow must follow the plough, as it is desirable to break all clods, to give the seed a fair chance of coming up, and to make a smooth surface for the mowers, or reapers.

Oats is frequently, when young, attacked by a worm, much to the detriment of the crop; the ravages of this destroyer may be prevented be sowing a bushel or two of salt to the acre at the time of seeding.

*Quantity of seed per acre.*—Not less than two bushels should be sown upon an acre of ground. In England it is more common to sow 4 bushels to the acre; and from the wonderful yield of Mr. June, of Vt. the past season, the question may be asked, whether his success did not, in part, arise from the circumstance of his filling his ground with oat-plants, to the exclusion of weeds?

*Clover.*—If you design sowing clover on your oat field, we would advise you to harrow the seed in with a *harrow*, and then finish by rolling. Brush harrowing is slovenly, and produces irregularity.

*Quantity of seed to the acre.*—Not less than from 12 to 16 pounds should be sown on an acre.

And in order to encourage the growth of the clover, as soon as the oats is harvested and off the field, a bushel of plaster per acre should be sown thereon. Let no farmer be tempted, by its luxuriant growth, to turn his stock on it the first season. Nothing is so injurious to young clover as the hoofs of animals during the first year of its existence; many a finely set field has been thus ruined.

*Corn.*—As this is the most important crop of all those which furnish bread stuffs, its culture should, as it does, command great consideration. As every one almost has his own peculiar notions of the *best* mode of culture, it may be thought useless to prescribe; but still one may make a few passing suggestions, in the hope that he may be able to elicit a spirit of inquiry, out of which good may arise. It is now time that our readers were all in that condition of preparedness, which lends confidence to our hopes and nerves our arms with strength for the toils that await us. But if your corn ground be not already ploughed, set every team, hand and plough on your place to work by the break of day to-morrow morning, haul out and spread your manure, and as this is going forward, let your ploughmen plough in that part of your field whereon the work is going on, as fast as the manure is spread; so that neither *time*, which at this period is as valuable as unalloyed gold, nor the *virtues* of the manure may be lost.

Your ground once ready, we would advise you to lose no time before you plant your corn. Be not afraid of the frost, a slight nipping will do the plants no harm, whereas early planted corn, generally, stands the best chance of escaping those ills to which corn is heir.

*Preparation of the soil.*—*Deep ploughing*, thorough pulverization, by *harrowing* and *rolling*, are indispensable prerequisites to ensure good yields.

*Manuring.*—No man should ever dream of putting less than 20 double horse carts of good barn yard, stable or compost manure on an acre: twice that quantity would increase his crop twenty-five if not fifty per cent. In all composts, *lime*, *ashes*, or *marl* should be freely used. Without the use of *lime* in some of its forms, no ground can be brought to a state of permanent improvement—therefore, he who may not already have done so, should procure such quantities of that mineral as his circumstances will justify. A few bushels to the acre sown annually for a short number of years, will soon tell its tale of value. If your land on which you intend to plant your corn has not been limed, procure two bushels, or five, as your convenience may best suit, per acre, and sow that on the furroughs after the corn may be planted. The outlay will bring you more than compound interest.

*Plaister and Ashes.*—Previous to planting your corn, provide yourself with 1 bushel of plaister and 5 bushels of ashes for each acre in corn, mix the two together, and as the seed is dropt in the furrow, let a *gill* of this mixture be placed thereon before being covered over—and if to this you could superadd a quart of good rich mould, or rotten dung, for each hill, your young plants would grow off with such rapidity, that after an absence of a week you would not know your own corn field. There is nothing like giving an impetus to the corn plant when it first raises its head above the earth.

*Distance of Planting.*—This must be left to the judgment of the planters, and be regulated by the kind of corn—for the small varieties 3 ft by 3 is space enough—for the larger 3 ft by 4; 4 by 4; 4½ by 4½ and 5 by 6 are frequently adopted by different persons; but, without wishing to control any one in their judgment, we would remark, that we think 4 ft by 4 ft a very desirable distance in good ground, well cultivated. It is very rarely that large crops spring from very wide planting; that it should not be so, is reasonable enough, as the number of stalks requisite for a large product, thus planted, cannot stand on an acre. At 6 by 6, with two stalks in a hill, only 2,420 stalks can stand on an acre, and it would puzzle that number to give any thing more than a *very moderate* product. We are confident that much is lost by wide planting. Manure your ground well, decrease your distance, and our word for it, you will augment your crop. At 4 ft each way, 2 stalks in the hill, 5,444 stalks can stand on an acre, sufficiently far apart for being worked, for sun, air and moisture, and does it not stand to reason, that 5,444 stalks will yield more than 2,420? We have put the question to you, and we ask you to solve it after reflection.

*Laying off Furroughs.*—The furroughs should be run

from the north to the south, and crossed from east to west, so as to afford the plants the advantage of free circulation and the sun.

*Time of Planting.*—As soon in April as you can prepare your ground, up to the middle of May.

*Preparation of the soil.*—In shelling off your corn for planting, cut off the little and butt-ends, so as to shell only from the centre of the ear. Then soak your corn in a solution of salt-petre and a decoction of horse dung—2 lbs. of salt-petre soaked in 8 gallons of this decoction is the proper proportion. After being soaked therein for 48 hours or more, as you desire to plant it, take it out and immerse it in a solution of tar made with 8 gallons of hot water and a pint of tar, stir the corn until the mixture cools, then take out the corn and roll it in plaster, when it will be fit for planting. No fear need be apprehended about danger of the corn remaining in the first soak for many days. But only so much ought to be tarred and plastered as may be used from day to day, as such portions should be kept out of the sun and wind until planted.

*Number of seed to the hill.*—From five to six is enough.

*Covering.*—The coverers should keep up with the droppers, so as to prevent the seed from drying before being covered.

*After Culture.*—This might be told in eight words—*keep the earth stirred and the corn clean*; for, of a truth, the whole mystery of corn culture resolves itself into this simple rule. But as there may be some of our readers who are new beginners, we will enter a little into the detail for their benefit.

As soon as the corn is two or three inches high, run a corn harrow over and through the middle of the rows; let careful hands follow with wooden rakes, or hoes in hand, to right up and adjust any plants that may be crushed down by the harrow.

In a week from this, turn a furrow from either side of the plants: as soon as this is done, turn back the furrough to the plants, and lightly plough up the middles of the rows at the same time. While this operation is being performed, the hoers should follow the ploughs and cut up all weeds and grass which may have escaped the plough, taking care to loosen the earth around the young plants. As soon as this is done set your *cultivators* into the field, and thoroughly work your corn with them, going as close to the hills as possible, both lengthwise and crosswise.

As soon as the plants are 5 or 6 inches high, if the grub and cut worms have not depredated upon them, or have ceased to do so, thin them out so as to leave but two plants in a hill; wherever there may not be two plants in a hill, that number should be made up by transplanting from those where there are a superabundance.

Let the operation of harrowing be performed, at intervals of ten days, until your corn is laid by, and no further ploughing will be required.

Whenever the grass may grow around the plants, so as to escape the *cultivators*, careful hoemen must go thro' the field and cut them up.

The plough is, perhaps, more generally used than the cultivator, though we confess we infinitely prefer the latter implement, and do not think that the raising of a hill around the corn by the plough is either necessary or beneficial—on the contrary, we believe, that the cutting up of the roots of the corn plants by the plough, after they have attained considerable size, not only tends to encourage *burning*, but is the cause of it, and hence, that it lessens the product of the fodder, if not of the grain also.

*Barley*—The period has arrived when, if you design sowing barley, you should be making active preparations for getting it in. If sown on soil suited to its growth, and in good heart, it will be sure to return you handsome interest for the money and labor you may bestow upon it. For information upon the soils best adapted to its growth, use, value, and the mode of culture, we will refer you to our papers of the 16th Feb. and 9th March.

*Spring Wheat and Spring Rye*—The earlier each of these grains are sowed, the better will be the chance of deriving benefit from its culture, though we must confess, in all candor, that we are not in the vein of hoping that much good can spring from the culture of either. With the first we have had an experience, the retrospect of which is any thing but pleasing.

*Grass Seeds—Orchard Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Lucerne, Saint Foin, Guinea Grass, Clover Seed, Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass, &c.* may all be sown now, either separately, or in mixtures.

If sown alone the following quantities per acre would be right:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clover seed from 12 to 16 lbs. | per acre |
| Orchard Grass, 2 bushels | " |
| Perennial Rye Grass, 2 bushels | " |
| Luzerne, 20 lbs. | " |
| Saint Foin, 4 bushels | " |
| Guinea Grass, 2 bushels | " |
| Red Top, or Herds, 1 bushel | " |
| Kentucky Blue Grass, 1 bushel | " |

If a mixed sowing should be designed, the following proportions will be found correct:

Clover seed 8 lbs. Orchard Grass 1 bushel
Clover seed 8 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass 1 bushel
Orchard Grass 1 bushel. Herds grass ½ bushel
Orchard grass ½ bushel, Clover seed 8 lbs. Kentucky blue grass ½ a bushel

*Sowing Plaster*—You should now sow a bushel of Plaster over each acre of your clover fields.

*Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Carrots and Parsnips.* All of these roots may be put in any time from this till the middle of May, but the sooner the better, as they will have longer time to mature, and will consequently grow much larger roots. The seed of neither should he sown without being soaked at least 48 hours, in the same solution as recommended for corn. If it should so happen after putting them in the soak that you cannot drill the seed in for a week, don't get alarmed, two weeks would not impair their powers of germination. After being taken out of the solution, the seed of each must be mixed with plaster, or ashes.

*Hemp and Flax* should be got in as speedily as possible.

*Meadows* would be greatly benefitted by being harrowed and rolled, as soon as these operations can be performed without injury to the ground.

*Fences and Implements*—If you have neglected thus far to repair your fences, and have your implements of husbandry put in order, do so without further delay.

*Field Peas* of all kinds should now be planted.

*Potatoes*—It is not too late to put in early potatoes, provided they receive the proper treatment and a full allowance of manure. Potatoes, like the horse, require good bedding, plenty of food, and to be kept clean.

*Stock of all kinds*, but especially in-calf cows, ewes with lamb, and breeding sows, should receive increased attention as well as additional food.

*Whitewashing*, if not attended to last month, must be early the present one.

Having thus briefly noticed those labors on the farm which presented themselves to our mind as claiming early attention, we will, with a view of seeing what is to be done there, ask you to join us in a stroll

### In the Garden.

*Green Peas*—If you have not already sown your early peas, get them in as speedily as possible. Don't let your neighbor have it to say that he had peas on his table, or in market, before you. Strain a point this time and beat him; such rivalry is sanctified by all the generous emotions of the heart—besides, if you should chance to win, it will afford your good lady an opportunity of complimenting you upon your skill.

*Beans*, both bunch and running, may now be planted.

*Cauliflower* seed for fall use may now be sown.

*Cabbages*—Both the early and late varieties of cabbage seed may now be sowed, and the earlier they are got in the better chance they will have of succeeding. To protect the young plants from the fly, put 8 lbs. of tobacco, (the stalks will do) into half a hogshead of water; to this add 2 lbs. of sulphur tied up in a bag, and half a peck of soot, let the whole remain for some days, and when the cabbage plants make their appearance, give them a gentle sprinkling of this decoction every morning and evening until the plants get into leaf. Besides protecting the young plants from the fly, the decoction serves to force their growth, and prepare them for early transplantation.

*Cauliflowers*—The seed of this delicious vegetable may be sown *early* this month, to produce flowers for fall consumption.

*Carrots, Parsnips, Beets*—Each and all of these roots should be drilled early this month.

*Early Potatoes*—If you did not take our advice and get in your early potatoes last month, do so the first ten days of this, and if you manure liberally, select suitable ground, and tend them well, you may get a mess ready for cooking before many of your neighbors.

*Early Turnips*—should be got in without delay: Don't forget to give the plat of ground on which you design to raise them, a mammoth dose of cow manure, to be well turned in, and a top-dressing of lime, or ashes—or one of a mixture of both.

*Horse Radish*—Plant out your horse radish slips before another week is over your head. If you have none, get some; for no garden should be without this pleasant as well as healthful condiment.

*Radishes*—Sow radishes at intervals of a week for two months to come for your own table and market, if one be near.

*Lettuce* may now be sown in open culture.

*Peppers*—Now is the time to sow.

*Onions*—It is best to get your onion seed drilled in, or sets transplanted, as soon as possible.

*Spinach and small Salading* of all kinds must be sown early this month.

*Celery*—The seed of this vegetable should be got in without delay.

*Asparagus Beds*, if hitherto neglected, must be promptly dressed.

*Garlic*, leeks, shives, parsley, thyme, sage, summer savory, and all other pot herbs, should be speedily planted, or sowed.

*Rhubarb*—You may now either sow the seed, or transplant this excellent vegetable; but mind that the sooner the better.

*Tomato and Egg-plant seed* should be forthwith sown in good rich borders, so constructed as to force their growth. If possible, a hot-bed should be preferred; the egg-plant seed must be soaked in a solution of saltpetre for 24 hours before being sowed.

*Salsafy, or Vegetable Oyster*—This is the time to sow the seed of this vegetable.

*Okra*—From the 10th to the 20th of this month is the time to sow the seeds of Okra.

*Flowering and other Shrubbery*—may be transplanted, if done early this month.

*Gooseberries, Currants and Raspberries*—Each of these fruits may be planted out, and all the old bushes should now be pruned without farther delay.

*Strawberry beds*—Clear off and dress the old beds. If they are ready, it would be as well to select a good dry day, cover the beds with straw, and set fire to them. It is one of the most effectual methods we have ever tried of getting rid of the seeds of weeds, dead grass, &c.

New Strawberry beds may now be formed.

*Nasturtium* seed should be sowed early this month.

*Melons, Squashes, Cucumbers*—Any time after the 20th of this month, plantations of these vegetables may be made.

*Flower seeds* of all kinds ought to be got in the early part of this month.

We have doubtless forgotten many things which you ought to attend to, and must therefore call upon you to supply our omissions. And if we might be indulged with pointing you to an example, we would say:

"Go to the ant—consider her ways, and be wise—which having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth her food in the harvest."

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Culture of Potatoes.—In the Eastern states, the culture of potatoes is looked upon as among the most profitable part of almost every farmer's business; there the crop averages probably 150 or 200 bushels, to the acre. In many instances 400 and 500 bushels to the acre have been produced. Such crops, however, are but seldom raised, and only under peculiar circumstances, where situation, soil, climate and season concur to favor the growth of the tubers. That such large yields have been made, we have the well attested statements made to various agricultural societies to prove the truth of the representations of the parties claiming and receiving premiums therefor. But if these statements were not at hand, we have an instance under our own management, in which 452¼ bushels were grown on an acre and ten perches.

In this case, thirty loads of gas-house cinders or refuse coke, say about 900 bushels, were spread on the surface of the ground; the roller was then passed over them with a view of pulverizing them; on this, at the rate of 20 double horse cart loads of stable manure to the acre were spread upon the top of the cinders, and the whole ploughed in about seven inches in depth; the soil being a heavy red clay, we then passed the roller over it to press down the furroughs, after which we harrowed the ground with a heavy double horse harrow, first in the direction of the furrough, and then crosswise, so as to make the pulverization as perfect as possible. The ground thus prepared, we struck off in furroughs 2½ feet apart and dropped the potato cuttings 10 inches asunder, covering the cuttings with stable manure as fast as dropt. Previous to covering the potatoes with mould, which was done with hoes, we spread a mixture of lime and plaster, in the proportion of 1 bushel of plaster to 5 of lime, over the manure in the furroughs. The potatoes being planted early, on the first of April, and the season a cold one, the plants did not come up for a long time, and before they made their appearance, from the nature of the soil, the ground had become baked. As soon, however, as they began to show themselves, we passed the harrow over them crosswise, so as to relieve the plants and allow them an opportunity of vegetating with strength. We recollect that our neighbors remonstrated against this process, alleging that we would drag the potatoes out of the ground, and thus destroy the crop. Against their remonstrance, however, we continued the process to the end, and had the satisfaction not only to see our crop not only come up, but with a regularity and strength, which, while it confirmed us in the propriety of our course, served to rebuke those who had predicted destruction to our crop. As soon as our potatoes were from two to three inches high, we turned a furrough from them, and after a few days, returned it to the plants, ploughing up the middle at the same time. In about ten days, we passed the cultivator through the middle, so as to cut up the grass and pulverize the soil; that operation finished, we put in the plough and threw up more mould to the plants, taking care to have the furrough laid so as to form a hollow on the top for the reception of rain. In about two weeks we repeated this operation, and finished their culture. We have been thus particular in describing the character of the soil on which they were grown, the manner of preparing the ground, kind and quantity of manure used, and after culture, to show that potatoes when properly managed may be made a profitable crop, and to endeavor to demonstrate, that it is treated with too much indifference by too many farmers. As a preparatory crop for wheat, or timothy, we know of none other which exceeds it, or which, when carefully tended, leaves the ground in a more cleanly condition. Potatoes it is said, and with justice, is an exhausting crop, but if sufficient manure be applied, they will leave the ground in strength for any crop which may succeed them. Being planted early, our potatoes were ripe early in September, when they were harvested; we then ploughed the vines in: and the ground after being rolled and harrowed thoroughly, was seeded down to timothy, that being harrowed in and rolled without any additional manure, afforded as fine a cut of grass as we would ever desire to have, and up to the third year, when we left the farm, yielded fully two tons to the acre of as fine hay as ever was put into a horse's rack.

We have not the vanity of holding up our method of cultivating the Potato as the right one, or as being worthy of being followed byothers, but have merely stated it with the view of showing the means by which we were enabled to grow a crop whose yield was satisfactory to ourself.

## Dr. Horton's Theory of the Earth.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

I was much pleased with the theory and speculations of Dr. W. L. Horton, to account for the origin of and the changes undergone by our globe, which has appeared in your journal of a recent date. This theory exhibits a considerable degree of ingenuity, but like every other theory which assumes a greater age to the world, than the *common acceptation* of the Mosaic cosmogony warrants, is liable to insuperable objections, and carries within itself the data for its own refutation.

The article in the "American Farmer" of March 9th, is a very rapid and cursory view of the author's theory; but it opens very many points of discussion, which if broached, would lay open *at once* the whole field of cosmogony, and take up more room in the controversy than the columns of your useful paper would allow. I therefore propose, now, to review only his manner of accounting for the *origin* of the earth, leaving the other matters, perhaps for some future occasion.

He considers the earth to have been stricken off from the sun. From comparatively recent discoveries in the nature of Comets, Dr. Horton may rest perfectly secure in his belief, that *they* were not the cause of the fracture. But we think that the cause to which he attributes it, is quite, if indeed, not more indefensible than that of Mr. Buffon, from which he dissents.

He states, first, that the earth, and the other planets which he thinks were formed in the same way, were stricken off from the sun, "by the internal commotion or scintillations of that luminary"; and then, as if aware that objections, forcible enough to subvert this would be raised, he calls in the aid of *electricity*, and says "nothing but a disunion of parts would (then) be required; the fragments being all highly electric, and consequently repellant, would fly asunder by their inherent properties."

Now to which of the above causes shall we, according to Dr. Horton, attribute the separation of the tremendous lumps of matter which form the planets?

If it is to be attributed to the *scintillations*, it is rather singular that some other fragments have not from time to time, been sailing about, and that instead of the few planets which compose our system, space is not crowded with them; certainly, there is some danger, that from time to time, some of the fragments may come in contact with our devoted earth.

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But, the difficulty under this theory is more evident.

It is plain, if "nothing but a disunion of parts be required, the fragments being all highly electric, and consequently repellant, would fly asunder by their own inherent properties," that the sun, in which these scintillations are continually going on, would soon disappear.—Not only so, but this earth would also go to atoms; for we know that it is a great reservoir of electricity, and that every object on it is also electrically excited, and therefore, according to Dr. Horton's theory, they should "fly asunder by their own inherent properties!"

But, fragments of earth frequently remain firmly fixed together, rather more stubbornly than is sometimes to be wished, electricity notwithstanding.

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These are a *few* of the striking facts, which are adduced to show the absurdity of the theory of the *origin* of the earth. There are many others that could be brought forward, but this will suffice.

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*Annapolis, March 10th*, 1842.

[*If the writer will follow the example of the Dr. and appear under his proper signature, we will not object, provided each article occupies not over two of our columns. —*Edit. Far.*]

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The Rohan Potatoe.—From the letter of a correspondent at Solebury, (Pa.) we make the following extract. Our experience in the culture of the Rohan corresponds with his own.—*Cul.*

"I see that some of your correspondents are crying down the Rohan potatoe, as not fit to eat, nor even fit to feed to stock. One cause of this prejudice against the Rohan is doubtless to be found in the fact, that during the high prices many potatoes were sold for Rohans that were not genuine, and probably some of them of very inferior qualities. Where such was the case, disappointments would ensue, and the cry of humbug naturally be raised. Now I never wish to persuade people into new measures of any kind, further than to give my own experience; and that with the Rohan is as follows:

"I got my seed from Judge Buel of his own raising, which I suppose must have been genuine; and I have planted them now four years, and also the Mercer, which has been the standard hereabouts and in the Philadelphia markets for many years; and in all cases have the Rohans produced nearly double what the Mercers have done, when planted and treated alike. We are also eating of them every day, and though our family is large, we all think them equal if not superior to any other potatoe. I am also inclined to think they are as good for stock as any other potatoe, and of more value to the farmer; for if he can raise only 3 bushels in the place of 2, which he may do in all cases where he plants Rohans and Mercers, the advantage in cultivating the Rohans must be decided. You must judge from this my experience in raising and eating Rohans, whether I am in my common senses or not."

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To Make hens lay Perpetually.—I never allow cocks to run with my hens, except when I want to raise chickens. Hens will lay eggs *perpetually*, if treated in the following manner. Keep no roosters; give the hens *fresh meat*, chopped fine like sausage-meat, once a day, a very small portion, say half an ounce a day to each hen, during winter, or from the time insects disappear in the fall, till they appear again in the spirng. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest, for what is called *nest eggs*. When the roosters do not run with the hens, and no nest eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of twelve or fifteen eggs, as they always do when roosters and nest eggs, are allowed; but continue laying perpetually. My hens always lay all winter, and each from seventy-five to one hundred eggs in succession. There being nothing to excite the animal passions, they never attempt to set. If the above plan were generally followed, eggs would be just as plenty in winter as in summer. The only reason why hens do not lay in winter as freely as in summer, is the want of *animal food*, which they get in summer in abundance in the form of *insects*. The reason they stop laying and go to setting, after laying a brood of eggs, is the continual excitement of the animal passions by the males. I have for several winters reduced my theory to practice, and proved its entire correctness. It must be observed that the presence of the male is *not* necessary for the production of eggs, as they are formed whether the male be present or not. Of course such eggs will not produce chickens. When chickens are wanted, roosters must of course run with the hens. —*Cultivator.* B.

## HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Patriarch.

### The Position of the Wife.

There is something enigmatical in the relative position of the wife, and yet the lines of office and duty are distinctly drawn in nature. It perhaps, may be said with truth, that she is the equal of her husband in nothing. In all things, she is either his superior or inferior. In physical strength, inferior; in symmetry and beauty, superior. In intellect, she has more imagination, vivacity, and brilliancy; less power of reasoning and acuteness in argument. In moral sensibility she is greatly the superior; in power of persuasion, if not argument, she holds a controlling influence. She can most readily find the way to the heart and easily subdues it. But when she leaves the moral and gentle means of exercicing control, and assumes to command, she must always expect to find a master. By courtesy, every thing she asks will be granted, her wants will be anticipated.—But when she assumes to be a man, or to take the place of a man, she transcends her sphere, and resembles a star thrown from its orbit, its laws of motion subverted, and its position doubtful. Let her, in the retired position assigned her by the Gospel, be satisfied with her legitimate and proper influence, and she may appear the superior in everything praiseworthy, without exciting jealousy, and without dispute.

"The man is the head of the woman," and she is required to be "in subjection to her husband," and yet she rules him. "Submission" is unquestionably her duty, where he chooses to command, and he has power to enforce it. Yet from her very weakness, from her purity and tenderness, from her greater freedom from the causes of irritation, he learns to respect her decisions in morals and religion, and his conscience comes in aid of the influence she seeks to exert over him. He rules as her natural lord; she influences him as an angel of light and love. He may, in the pride of his heart, hate the Gospel, and despise the cause of the poor, but he will go to church with *her*, and freely put his hand in his pocket to supply her charities.

She is the weaker vessel, and yet she is strongest. He may rage in giant strength, against the objects of his hatred, and yet, let her interpose; and she holds his arm nerveless, like the arm of a child. While she is gentle, kind, affectionate, devoted, true, the mother of his children, and their guardian angel, she holds him by a silken cord, which is stronger than a cable, stronger than the chains of the slave, because it entwines his heart, it binds the affections, which are the seat and motive power of the will. While, therefore, in the pride of his power, he opposes force by force, toward *her* he is all kindness and condescension.—But let her assume the tone of a dictator, and of masculine command; let her prate of "woman's rights," and write a code of laws to define them anywhere but in the heart, the common law of the soul, and she appears shorn of her locks, which are "her ornament;" she abjures her womanhood, she has cut out her breast to rest the javelin there, she affects the man, and must *contend* with men.

No—the proper sphere of woman is *home*. Her great office in the social system is to make that home a happy one to her husband, that his affections may centre there—that he may have no temptations to wander, and may always hasten to return to it. Let her train her children so that they may be the pride of their father, so that he may love to own them, and be not ashamed to show them as the jewels of his country. Let her always stand ready to receive him with complacency after his conflicts with the world, when his brow is knit with care, when his heart has been rudely convulsed by contact with treachery, dishonesty, or abuse, and his passions are striving for mastery; then from her still and quiet retreat, from her communion with the innocent spirits of her nursery, from her closet of prayer, which opens to heaven, let her meet him like a ministering angel, and he will lie at her feet like a lion tamed; he will imbibe from her something of her own spirit, and his spirit will be chastened under such a ministry.

Here lies the great strength of the wife. Here is her high, honorable and honored sphere of action—where men are made, moulded, controlled—not where they contend, and cherish the angry passions. Does she seek for honor? It lies in the honor she renders to her husband, "calling him lord;" in her children, educated, and led to paths of usefulness and heaven; in the domestic arrangements, the admiration of all. Does she seek for happiness? Where can she find it but in a peaceful home? The wife was appointed to make a *home* for man, to form a centre for his affections, and bind them there; to act constantly as oil upon the troubled waters of life. If a man quarrels with me, I let him go *home* before I press the issue. If he has a *home*, an honored *wife*, a *family*, I am sure to see him in the morning with a subdued spirit, and more ready to render justice. I honor above all the *wife* who does her office, who administers from the sanctuary of *home* to the troubled spirits of men, to soothe their sorrows and allay their passions—to subdue them by gentleness and truth, and to send them all out every morning with the law of kindness imprinted on their hearts by a new lesson of love.

I lately saw a scene for a painter, exemplifying most clearly *the position of the wife*. Two men had become violently enraged, and sought each other with deadly weapons. I trembled for the issue. But as they came near, their arms fell powerless, and their voices of anger softened. I pressed through the crowd, and saw a female figure, like the presence-angel, standing between them. She was the wife of the one and the sister of the other. She spake not—but she had power. She led her husband home, and in the morning he went with a brother's heart and sought a reconciliation.

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*Farnham's Patent Improved Zinc Washing Machine.*

Having purchased and had in use in our family for some time past, one of these machines, we fully accord with the editors of the Sun in their approbation thereof. From thorough trials, it has proved itself capable of saving more than half the time, soap and labor, and from the nature of the operation, a very great saving in the wear and tear of the clothing. A boy of 15 years of age can turn the crank, and an active girl of the same age can conduct the operations of the machine. It is an excellent improvement for extensive establishments, where large quantities of heavy bed clothing, &c. are used.

"There is scarce anything into the merits of which we should inquire more fastidiously previous to recommending it than a washing machine. To carry innovation into the laundry, and without success, would not unjustly put us in peril of the punishment meted to one John Falstaff by the Merry Wives of Windsor. A proposition for a bank we could give you while cracking an eggshell, in illustration, at the breakfast table; but a washing machine we risk not our judgement upon without a trial. All badinage apart, the article, as denominated at the head of this paragraph, has during the present week undergone the process of a thorough examination and practical operation by no inexperienced folks within our own household; and it has met with a unanimity of approbation that establishes its claims to the most laudatory notice we can take of the result. The machine is a neat affair, snug as a box organ, does its work well, is cleanly in operation, ecomical in every way, and not at all destructive to clothes. It performs in a couple of hours, what has usually occupied two thirds of the day; a boy or girl can work the machine just as successfully as an adult, and the science of washing is reduced to the mere mechanical operation of turning a crank. We commend it to the public, with the assurance that it will soon pay for itself, and cannot fail to give the amplest satisfaction."

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## BALTIMORE MARKET.

*General Remark.*—Money continues very scarce.—The sales of groceries which have taken place during this week show, in most cases, a material depression in prices.

*Domestic Exchange.*—Checks and drafts on Boston, New York and Philadelphia are selling at par and on Richmond at 8a9 per cent. discount. We quote Specie at par and Treasury Notes at a discount of 5 per cent.

*Rail Road Orders.*—Are selling at 50 per cent discount.

*Virginia Bank Notes.*—The brokers rate to day for the paper of the Virginia Banks generally is 8¼ per cent. discount, and for the notes of the Wheeling Banks 15 per cent. discount.

*Cattle.*—At the drove yards this morning about 350 head of Beef cattle were offered and 120 sold at $3.62½ to $5,50; 100 head were driven North and the balance remain unsold. There are several parcels of Live Hogs in market which are held at $4,50 per 100 lbs. without sales to any extent. The supplies of Sheep have also been good, but they are without demand or sales.

*Hogs.*—There has been a fair supply of Live Hogs at market during the week and sales have been making at $4a$4,75 per 100 lbs. payable in Virginia or Pennsylvania funds.

*Cloverseed.*—Some sales of prime Ohio Cloverseed have been made this week at $5, and holders are asking the same price now. Sales of Penna. seed, not prime, were made in the early part of the week at $4.87½, and more recently at $4 62½ a$4.75. Market dull.

*Flour.*—Moderate sales of Howard street Flour of good standard brands are making from stores at $5,50. We are unable to quote a definite wagon price.

City Mills Flour is generally held at $5,50 but there are no transactions.

There is little or no Susquehanna Flour in market. It is in demand.

*Grain.*—No Wheat arriving—we quote nominally at $1a1.10 for Md. reds. Sales of Md. yellow Corn to-day at 60a61 cts. and of several cargoes of white at 59a60 cts. A lot of 1100 bushels Pennsylvania yellow was sold to day at 61 cts. Md. Oats are worth about 60a61 cts. Small sales of Cloverseed at $4,50.

*Provisions.*—The market continues inactive with large stocks of all descriptions of provisions. In the absence of sales we quote as last week, viz. New Western Mess Pork at $8,50, No. 1 at $7,50; Prime at $6,50; Mess Beef at $10; No. 1 at $8 and prime at $6 nominal. We quote new Western assorted Bacon of prime quality at 4½a5 cents; Hams at 5a8 cents; Sides at 4½ cents; Shoulders at 3½ cents; Baltimore cured Hams at 7½a8½ cents; Sides at 5a5½ cents and Shoulders at 4a5½ cents. No. 1 Western Lard in kegs is held nominally at 5½ cents.

*Timothy Seed.*—We quote the store price at $2,50a$3,25 as in quality.

*Molasses.*—The sales show a very material decline in this article. At auction on Tuesday the cargo of the schr. Octavia from Matanzas was offered, and 39 hhds. 40 tierces and 17 bbls. (about one third of the cargo) were sold at 13a14 cts. The cargo of the North Bend, from Havana, advertised for auction on the same day, was withdrawn. A small lot of Porto Rico was sold at 20½ cts.

*Sugars.*—At auction on Tuesday, 156 hhds. Porto Rico, cargo of schr. Cyane, were sold at $4.55a$6.15. At the same time 40 hhds. Cuba were sold at $4.15a$4.40.

*Tobacco.*—There has been an improved demand for Maryland Tobacco this week, and sales to a fair extent have been at prices corresponding with our quoted rates. Shippers are anxious to buy, but the low rate of exchange on Europe deters them at present. The inspections this week show increased receipts. We quote inferior and common Maryland at $3a$4: middling to good $4,50a$6,50; good $7a$8; and fine $8a$12. We hear of no sales of Ohio, and continue former quotations, viz. common to middling 3,50a$4,50; good $5a$6; fine red and wrappery $6,50a$10; fine yellow $7,50a$10; and extra wrappery $11a13. The inspections of the week comprise 703 hhds. Maryland; 153 hhds. Ohio, and 25 hhds. Kentucky—total 871 hhds.

*New York*, Saturday, 2 P. M.—Flour is quite firm, Genesee is selling fairly at $6¼, Georgetown is held firmly at $6, and all Southern sorts a little higher. Southern Corn has been transacted for to arrive at 56c. Northern Rye is 60a62c. Boston 4, Philadelphia par a 1-8 pm. Baltimore 1-8a¼ Richmond 9a9¼, Raleigh 5¼a6, Wilmington do. Charleston 11, Macon 12, Savannah 3, Mobile 25a30, Interior Ala. 29a30, New Orleans 6a6¼, Louisville 4a5, Cincinnati 5a6, Nashville 20.

*At New Orleans*, three days ending 19th inst.—Sales of Cotton were made to the amount of 11,000 bales at the following which are a slight improvement on previous quotations:—Liverpool classification—Inferior 5a6, Ordinary 6¼a6¾ Middling 7¼a7¾, Middling fair 8¼a9, Fair to fully fair 9¾a10, Good fair 11, Good and fine 12a13, N. Ala. and Tenn. 4a9, Crosses 7¼. The demand for Sugar has been light, the stock on hand was large and prices had a downward tendency, sales of inferior to ordinary were made at 2¼a3¼c. fair to good 3¼a4¼, prime 5c. Molasses dull at 14a16 cts. Flour very dull and quoted at $5,12½, Mess Pork $8a$8.25, Corn 35a38 per bushel, Coffee, Havanna 8¼ to9¼c, Rio 8¼a9¼, Freights dull.

*Philadelphia*, March 26.—Good Penn'a. brands, $5,50 per bbl. Some sales have been made of Wheat for export to the Provinces, at 125c. per bushel for prime Penn'a. red. No Southern in market. Yellow Corn is in more demand, and sales afloat at 56c. per bus. receipts very light, white is worth 61. Southern Oats scarce at 42c. Beef Cattle, 900 head at market, 15 head were left over, and 370 went to New York—sales were at 5 cts. for fair, inferior 4c. extra 6 cts.

*At Alexandria*, on Saturday, the price of Flour was $5,25 from wagons, and $5,50 from stores. Nothing done in Grain, of any description. Beef Cattle $4,50a$6.50 per 100 lb.—full supply. Shad $7 per 100, Herrings $2.50 per thousand.

*At Charleston*, week ending 25th inst. Sales of Cotton, 6687 bags against a receipt of 5873 bags.—There is no new feature to note in this market, sales of Upland were made at prices varying from 5 to 9¼ cts. and of Sea Island from 15 to 60 cts. Rice sales at 2 1-8 to 2¼ cts. market languid. Flour $6,25a$7,25, nothing done in grain, in other articles of produce no change on previous quotations.

*At Mobile*, on 19th inst. Sales to the amount of about 13,000 bales Cotton were made at 1-8a¼ ct. per lb. better than previous quotations. The following are the rates:—Good and fine none, Good fair do. Fair 9¼10, Middling Fair 8¼9, Middling 7¼8, Ordinary and Inferior 6a7.

In this case, thirty loads of gas-house cinders or refuse coke, say about 900 bushels, were spread on the surface of the ground; the roller was then passed over them with a view of pulverizing them; on this, at the rate of 20 double horse cart loads of stable manure to the acre were spread upon the top of the cinders, and the whole ploughed in about seven inches in depth; the soil being a heavy red clay, we then passed the roller over it to press down the furroughs, after which we harrowed the ground with a heavy double horse harrow, first in the direction of the furrough, and then crosswise, so as to make the pulverization as perfect as possible. The ground thus prepared, we struck off in furroughs 2½ feet apart and dropped the potato cuttings 10 inches asunder, covering the cuttings with stable manure as fast as dropt. Previous to covering the potatoes with mould, which was done with hoes, we spread a mixture of lime and plaster, in the proportion of 1 bushel of plaster to 5 of lime, over the manure in the furroughs. The potatoes being planted early, on the first of April, and the season a cold one, the plants did not come up for a long time, and before they made their appearance, from the nature of the soil, the ground had become baked. As soon, however, as they began to show themselves, we passed the harrow over them crosswise, so as to relieve the plants and allow them an opportunity of vegetating with strength. We recollect that our neighbors remonstrated against this process, alleging that we would drag the potatoes out of the ground, and thus destroy the crop. Against their remonstrance, however, we continued the process to the end, and had the satisfaction not only to see our crop not only come up, but with a regularity and strength, which, while it confirmed us in the propriety of our course, served to rebuke those who had predicted destruction to our crop. As soon as our potatoes were from two to three inches high, we turned a furrough from them, and after a few days, returned it to the plants, ploughing up the middle at the same time. In about ten days, we passed the cultivator through the middle, so as to cut up the grass and pulverize the soil; that operation finished, we put in the plough and threw up more mould to the plants, taking care to have the furrough laid so as to form a hollow on the top for the reception of rain. In about two weeks we repeated this operation, and finished their culture. We have been thus particular in describing the character of the soil on which they were grown, the manner of preparing the ground, kind and quantity of manure used, and after culture, to show that potatoes when properly managed may be made a profitable crop, and to endeavor to demonstrate, that it is treated with too much indifference by too many farmers. As a preparatory crop for wheat, or timothy, we know of none other which exceeds it, or which, when carefully tended, leaves the ground in a more cleanly condition. Potatoes it is said, and with justice, is an exhausting crop, but if sufficient manure be applied, they will leave the ground in strength for any crop which may succeed them. Being planted early, our potatoes were ripe early in September, when they were harvested; we then ploughed the vines in: and the ground after being rolled and harrowed thoroughly, was seeded down to timothy, that being harrowed in and rolled without any additional manure, afforded as fine a cut of grass as we would ever desire to have, and up to the third year, when we left the farm, yielded fully two tons to the acre of as fine hay as ever was put into a horse's rack.

We have not the vanity of holding up our method of cultivating the Potato as the right one, or as being worthy of being followed byothers, but have merely stated it with the view of showing the means by which we were enabled to grow a crop whose yield was satisfactory to ourself.

## Dr. Horton's Theory of the Earth.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

I was much pleased with the theory and speculations of Dr. W. L. Horton, to account for the origin of and the changes undergone by our globe, which has appeared in your journal of a recent date. This theory exhibits a considerable degree of ingenuity, but like every other theory which assumes a greater age to the world, than the *common acceptation* of the Mosaic cosmogony warrants, is liable to insuperable objections, and carries within itself the data for its own refutation.

The article in the "American Farmer" of March 9th, is a very rapid and cursory view of the author's theory; but it opens very many points of discussion, which if broached, would lay open *at once* the whole field of cosmogony, and take up more room in the controversy than the columns of your useful paper would allow. I therefore propose, now, to review only his manner of accounting for the *origin* of the earth, leaving the other matters, perhaps for some future occasion.

He considers the earth to have been stricken off from the sun. From comparatively recent discoveries in the nature of Comets, Dr. Horton may rest perfectly secure in his belief, that *they* were not the cause of the fracture. But we think that the cause to which he attributes it, is quite, if indeed, not more indefensible than that of Mr. Buffon, from which he dissents.

He states, first, that the earth, and the other planets which he thinks were formed in the same way, were stricken off from the sun, "by the internal commotion or scintillations of that luminary"; and then, as if aware that objections, forcible enough to subvert this would be raised, he calls in the aid of *electricity*, and says "nothing but a disunion of parts would (then) be required; the fragments being all highly electric, and consequently repellant, would fly asunder by their inherent properties."

Now to which of the above causes shall we, according to Dr. Horton, attribute the separation of the tremendous lumps of matter which form the planets?

If it is to be attributed to the *scintillations*, it is rather singular that some other fragments have not from time to time, been sailing about, and that instead of the few planets which compose our system, space is not crowded with them; certainly, there is some danger, that from time to time, some of the fragments may come in contact with our devoted earth.

Sir, Mr. Herschell calculated the distance to which a tremendous fragment of the sun was thrown, by a scintillation of which he was a witness, and it was found to be —— miles. Now it is certain that these scintillations are continually taking place, and we say the wonder is, that we have not from time to time, numberless planets added to our system.

Now as to Dr. H's theory of the paths which fragments thus thrown off would take, we do not pretend to discuss. Nor, if the Dr. falls back upon the *electrical* theory, do we intend to discuss the principles which he lays down, (which are manifestly incorrect) except so far as to say that he is in error when he states that "two electric bodies mutually repel each other"—for we as often find two bodies mutually *attracted*, depending of course upon the kinds of electricity with which they are excited.

But, the difficulty under this theory is more evident.

It is plain, if "nothing but a disunion of parts be required, the fragments being all highly electric, and consequently repellant, would fly asunder by their own inherent properties," that the sun, in which these scintillations are continually going on, would soon disappear.—Not only so, but this earth would also go to atoms; for we know that it is a great reservoir of electricity, and that every object on it is also electrically excited, and therefore, according to Dr. Horton's theory, they should "fly asunder by their own inherent properties!"

But, fragments of earth frequently remain firmly fixed together, rather more stubbornly than is sometimes to be wished, electricity notwithstanding.

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"I got my seed from Judge Buel of his own raising, which I suppose must have been genuine; and I have planted them now four years, and also the Mercer, which has been the standard hereabouts and in the Philadelphia markets for many years; and in all cases have the Rohans produced nearly double what the Mercers have done, when planted and treated alike. We are also eating of them every day, and though our family is large, we all think them equal if not superior to any other potatoe. I am also inclined to think they are as good for stock as any other potatoe, and of more value to the farmer; for if he can raise only 3 bushels in the place of 2, which he may do in all cases where he plants Rohans and Mercers, the advantage in cultivating the Rohans must be decided. You must judge from this my experience in raising and eating Rohans, whether I am in my common senses or not."

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To Make hens lay Perpetually.—I never allow cocks to run with my hens, except when I want to raise chickens. Hens will lay eggs *perpetually*, if treated in the following manner. Keep no roosters; give the hens *fresh meat*, chopped fine like sausage-meat, once a day, a very small portion, say half an ounce a day to each hen, during winter, or from the time insects disappear in the fall, till they appear again in the spirng. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest, for what is called *nest eggs*. When the roosters do not run with the hens, and no nest eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of twelve or fifteen eggs, as they always do when roosters and nest eggs, are allowed; but continue laying perpetually. My hens always lay all winter, and each from seventy-five to one hundred eggs in succession. There being nothing to excite the animal passions, they never attempt to set. If the above plan were generally followed, eggs would be just as plenty in winter as in summer. The only reason why hens do not lay in winter as freely as in summer, is the want of *animal food*, which they get in summer in abundance in the form of *insects*. The reason they stop laying and go to setting, after laying a brood of eggs, is the continual excitement of the animal passions by the males. I have for several winters reduced my theory to practice, and proved its entire correctness. It must be observed that the presence of the male is *not* necessary for the production of eggs, as they are formed whether the male be present or not. Of course such eggs will not produce chickens. When chickens are wanted, roosters must of course run with the hens. —*Cultivator.* B.

## HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Patriarch.

### The Position of the Wife.

There is something enigmatical in the relative position of the wife, and yet the lines of office and duty are distinctly drawn in nature. It perhaps, may be said with truth, that she is the equal of her husband in nothing. In all things, she is either his superior or inferior. In physical strength, inferior; in symmetry and beauty, superior. In intellect, she has more imagination, vivacity, and brilliancy; less power of reasoning and acuteness in argument. In moral sensibility she is greatly the superior; in power of persuasion, if not argument, she holds a controlling influence. She can most readily find the way to the heart and easily subdues it. But when she leaves the moral and gentle means of exercicing control, and assumes to command, she must always expect to find a master. By courtesy, every thing she asks will be granted, her wants will be anticipated.—But when she assumes to be a man, or to take the place of a man, she transcends her sphere, and resembles a star thrown from its orbit, its laws of motion subverted, and its position doubtful. Let her, in the retired position assigned her by the Gospel, be satisfied with her legitimate and proper influence, and she may appear the superior in everything praiseworthy, without exciting jealousy, and without dispute.

"The man is the head of the woman," and she is required to be "in subjection to her husband," and yet she rules him. "Submission" is unquestionably her duty, where he chooses to command, and he has power to enforce it. Yet from her very weakness, from her purity and tenderness, from her greater freedom from the causes of irritation, he learns to respect her decisions in morals and religion, and his conscience comes in aid of the influence she seeks to exert over him. He rules as her natural lord; she influences him as an angel of light and love. He may, in the pride of his heart, hate the Gospel, and despise the cause of the poor, but he will go to church with *her*, and freely put his hand in his pocket to supply her charities.

She is the weaker vessel, and yet she is strongest. He may rage in giant strength, against the objects of his hatred, and yet, let her interpose; and she holds his arm nerveless, like the arm of a child. While she is gentle, kind, affectionate, devoted, true, the mother of his children, and their guardian angel, she holds him by a silken cord, which is stronger than a cable, stronger than the chains of the slave, because it entwines his heart, it binds the affections, which are the seat and motive power of the will. While, therefore, in the pride of his power, he opposes force by force, toward *her* he is all kindness and condescension.—But let her assume the tone of a dictator, and of masculine command; let her prate of "woman's rights," and write a code of laws to define them anywhere but in the heart, the common law of the soul, and she appears shorn of her locks, which are "her ornament;" she abjures her womanhood, she has cut out her breast to rest the javelin there, she affects the man, and must *contend* with men.

No—the proper sphere of woman is *home*. Her great office in the social system is to make that home a happy one to her husband, that his affections may centre there—that he may have no temptations to wander, and may always hasten to return to it. Let her train her children so that they may be the pride of their father, so that he may love to own them, and be not ashamed to show them as the jewels of his country. Let her always stand ready to receive him with complacency after his conflicts with the world, when his brow is knit with care, when his heart has been rudely convulsed by contact with treachery, dishonesty, or abuse, and his passions are striving for mastery; then from her still and quiet retreat, from her communion with the innocent spirits of her nursery, from her closet of prayer, which opens to heaven, let her meet him like a ministering angel, and he will lie at her feet like a lion tamed; he will imbibe from her something of her own spirit, and his spirit will be chastened under such a ministry.

Here lies the great strength of the wife. Here is her high, honorable and honored sphere of action—where men are made, moulded, controlled—not where they contend, and cherish the angry passions. Does she seek for honor? It lies in the honor she renders to her husband, "calling him lord;" in her children, educated, and led to paths of usefulness and heaven; in the domestic arrangements, the admiration of all. Does she seek for happiness? Where can she find it but in a peaceful home? The wife was appointed to make a *home* for man, to form a centre for his affections, and bind them there; to act constantly as oil upon the troubled waters of life. If a man quarrels with me, I let him go *home* before I press the issue. If he has a *home*, an honored *wife*, a *family*, I am sure to see him in the morning with a subdued spirit, and more ready to render justice. I honor above all the *wife* who does her office, who administers from the sanctuary of *home* to the troubled spirits of men, to soothe their sorrows and allay their passions—to subdue them by gentleness and truth, and to send them all out every morning with the law of kindness imprinted on their hearts by a new lesson of love.

I lately saw a scene for a painter, exemplifying most clearly *the position of the wife*. Two men had become violently enraged, and sought each other with deadly weapons. I trembled for the issue. But as they came near, their arms fell powerless, and their voices of anger softened. I pressed through the crowd, and saw a female figure, like the presence-angel, standing between them. She was the wife of the one and the sister of the other. She spake not—but she had power. She led her husband home, and in the morning he went with a brother's heart and sought a reconciliation.

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*Furnham's Patent Improved Zinc Washing Machine.*

Having purchased and had in use in our family for some time past, one of these machines, we fully accord with the editors of the Sun in their approbation thereof. From thorough trials, it has proved itself capable of saving more than half the time, soap and labor, and from the nature of the operation, a very great saving in the wear and tear of the clothing. A boy of 15 years of age can turn the crank, and an active girl of the same age can conduct the operations of the machine. It is an excellent improvement for extensive establishments, where large quantities of heavy bed clothing, &c. are used.

"There is scarce anything into the merits of which we should inquire more fastidiously previous to recommending it than a washing machine. To carry innovation into the laundry, and without success, would not unjustly put us in peril of the punishment meted to one John Falstaff by the Merry Wives of Windsor. A proposition for a bank we could give you while cracking as eggshell, in illustration, at the breakfast table; but a washing machine we risk not our judgement upon without a trial. All badinage apart, the article, as denominated at the head of this paragraph, has during the present week undergone the process of a thorough examination and practical operation by no inexperienced folks within our own household; and it has met with a unanimity of approbation that establishes its claims to the most laudatory notice we can take of the result. The machine is a neat affair, snug as a box organ, does its work well, is cleanly in operation, ecomical in every way, and not at all destructive to clothes. It performs in a couple of hours, what has usually occupied two thirds of the day; a boy or girl can work the machine just as successfully as an adult, and the science of washing is reduced to the mere mechanical operation of turning a crank. We commend it to the public, with the assurance that it will soon pay for itself, and cannot fail to give the amplest satisfaction."

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### BALTIMORE MARKET.

*General Remark.*—Money continues very scarce.—The sales of groceries which have taken place during this week show, in most cases, a material depression in prices.

*Domestic Exchange.*—Checks and drafts on Boston, New York and Philadelphia are selling at par and on Richmond at 8a9 per cent. discount. We quote Specie at par and Treasury Notes at a discount of 5 per cent.

*Rail Road Orders.*—Are selling at 50 per cent discount.

*Virginia Bank Notes.*—The brokers rate to-day for the paper of the Virginia Banks generally is 8½ per cent. discount, and for the notes of the Wheeling Banks 15 per cent. discount.

*Cattle.*—At the drove yards this morning about 350 head of Beef cattle were offered and 120 sold at $3 62½ to $5,50; 100 head were driven North and the balance remain unsold. There are several parcels of Live Hogs in market which are held at $4.50 per 100 lbs. without sales to any extent. The supplies of Sheep have also been good, but they are without demand or sales.

*Hogs.*—There has been a fair supply of Live Hogs at market during the week and sales have been making at $4a$4,75 per 100 lbs. payable in Virginia or Pennsylvania funds.

*Cloverseed.*—Some sales of prime Ohio Cloverseed have been made this week at $5, and holders are asking the same price now. Sales of Penna. seed, not prime, were made in the early part of the week at $4,87½, and more recently at $4.62½a$4,75. Market dull.

*Flour.*—Moderate sales of Howard street Flour of good standard brands are making from stores at $5,50. We are unable to quote a definite wagon price.

City Mills Flour is generally held at $5,50 but there are no transactions.

There is little or no Susquehanna Flour in market. It is in demand.

*Grain.*—No Wheat arriving—we quote nominally at $1a1,10 for Md. reds. Sales of Md. yellow Corn to-day at 60a61 cts and of several cargoes of white at 59a60 cts. A lot of 1100 bushels Pennsylvania yellow was sold to-day at 61 cts. Md. Oats are worth about 60a61 cts. Small sales of Cloverseed at $4,50.

*Provisions.*—The market continues inactive with large stocks of all descriptions of provisions. In the absence of sales we quote as last week, viz. New Western Mess Pork at $8,50, No. 1 at $7,50; Prime at $6,50; Mess Beef at $10, No. 1 at $8 and prime at $6 nominal. We quote new Western assorted Bacon of prime quality at 4½a5 cents; Hams at 5a8 cents; Sides at 4½ cents; Shoulders at 3½ cents; Baltimore cured Hams at 7½a8½ cents; Sides at 5a5½ cents and Shoulders at 4a5½ cents. No. 1 Western Lard in kegs is held nominally at 5½ cents.

*Timothy Seed.*—We quote the store price at $2,50a$3,25 as in quality.

*Molasses.*—The sales show a very material decline in this article. At auction on Tuesday the cargo of the schr. Octavia from Matanzas was offered, and 39 hhds. 40 tierces and 17 bbls. (about one third of the cargo) were sold at 13a14 cts. The cargo of the North Bend, from Havana, advertised for auction on the same day, was withdrawn. A small lot of Porto Rico was sold at 20½ cts.

*Sugars.*—At auction on Tuesday, 156 hhds. Porto Rico, cargo of schr. Cyane, were sold at $4.55a$6.15. At the same time 40 hhds. Cuba were sold at $4,15a$4,40.

*Tobacco.*—There has been an improved demand for Maryland Tobacco this week, and sales to a fair extent have been at prices corresponding with our quoted rates. Shippers are anxious to buy, but the low rate of exchange on Europe deters them at present. The inspections this week show increased receipts. We quote inferior and common Maryland at $3a$4: middling to good $4,50a$6,50; good $7a$8; and fine $8a$12. We hear of no sales of Ohio, and continue former quotations, viz. common to middling 3,50a$4,50; good $5a$6; fine red and wrappery $6,50a$10; fine yellow $7,50a$10; and extra wrappery $11a13. The inspections of the week comprise 703 hhds. Maryland; 159 hhds. Ohio; and 25 hhds. Kentucky—total 871 hhds.

*New York*, Saturday, 2 P. M.—Flour is quite firm, Genesee is selling fairly at $6½, Georgetown is held firmly at $6, and all Southern sorts a little higher. Southern Corn has been transacted for to arrive at 56c. Northern Rye is 60a62c. Boston ¼, Philadelphia par a 1-8 pm. Baltimore 1-8a¼ Richmond 9a9½, Raleigh 5½a6. Wilmington do. Charleston 11, Macon 12, Savannah 3, Mobile 25a30, Interior Ala. 29½a30, New Orleans 6a6½, Louisville 4a5, Cincinnati 5a6, Nashville 20.

*At New Orleans*, three days ending 19th inst.—Sales of Cotton were made to the amount of 11,000 bales at the following which are a slight improvement on previous quotations:—Liverpool classification—Inferior 5a6, Ordinary 6½a6¾ Middling 7½a7¾, Middling fair 8½a9, Fair to fully fair 9½a10, Good fair 11, Good and fine 12a13, N. Ala. and Tenn. 4a9, Crosses 7½. The demand for Sugar has been light, the stock on hand was large and prices had a downward tendency, sales of inferior to ordinary were made at 2½a3½c. fair to good 3½a4½, prime 5c. Molasses dull at 14a16 cts. Flour very dull and quoted at $5,12½. Mess Pork $8a$8.25, Corn 35a38 per bushel, Coffee, Havanna 8¾ to9½c, Rio 8½a9½, Freights dull.

*Philadelphia*, March 26.—Good Penn'a. brands, $5,50 per bbl. Some sales have been made of Wheat for export to the Provinces, at 125c. per bushel for prime Penn'a. red. No Southern in market. Yellow Corn is in more demand, and sales afloat at 56c. per bus. receipts very light, white is worth 61. Southern Oats scarce at 42c. Beef Cattle, 900 head at market, 15 head were left over, and 370 went to New York—sales were at 5 cts. for fair, inferior 4c. extra 6 cts.

*At Alexandria*, on Saturday, the price of Flour was $5,25 from wagons, and $5,50 from stores. Nothing done in Grain, of any description. Beef Cattle $4.50a$6,50 per 100 lb.—full supply. Shad $7 per 100, Herrings $2,50 per thousand.

*At Charleston*, week ending 25th inst. Sales of Cotton, 6687 bags against a receipt of 5873 bags.—There is no new feature to note in this market, sales of Upland were made at prices varying from 5 to 9½ cts. and of Sea Island from 15 to 60 cts. Rice sales at 2 1 8 to 2¾ cts. market languid. Flour $6,25a$7,25, nothing done in grain, in other articles of produce no change on previous quotations.

*At Mobile*, on 19th inst. Sales to the amount of about 13,000 bales Cotton were made at 1-8a¼ ct. per lb. better than previous quotations. The following are the rates:—Good and fine none, Good fair do. Fair 9½10, Middling Fair 8½a9, Middling 7½a8, Ordinary and Inferior 6a7.

## PROUTY & MEARS' $100 PREMIUM PLOUGH.

Received at the office of the American Farmer, two sizes of the above celebrated plough, to which was awarded the prize of $100 at the Massachusetts Fair. Farmers and others are invited to call and examine them. Orders received for them, as also for the Wiley and other ploughs, by m 30 SAML. SANDS.

## BADEN CORN.

The subscriber has received from Mr. Baden a lot of this celebrated CORN—and those wishing to make a trial of it can obtain it lots of a peck, bushel or larger quantity. Apply to

S. SANDS.

mh 16

Who has for sale two beautiful DEVON HEIFERS, nearly two years old, deliverable in this city for $50 each. Also a very handsome Devon BULL, one year this spring, price $50, and a HEIFER of same age and blood, price $40. mh 15

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed at Public Sale in the city of Baltimore, at the public house of Mr. Habbersett, High street O. T. on FRIDAY, the 8th of April, 1842, the following property, viz:—Three Spanish Jacks, one Maltese Jack, one Jennett with foal, allowed to be the largest imported into the United States. Also, at the same time and place, two or three BROOD MARES, one with a foal by her side. All of which will be positively sold, when conditions will be made known by

mh 23d JOHN McCAULEY.

## BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will continue to receive orders for their spring litters of young Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeders, (for particulars of which, see their advertisement in No. 34 or 37, Vol. 2 of this paper.) Price at their piggery $20 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, $21 per pair.

All orders post paid will meet with prompt attention—address,

T. T. & E. GORSUCH.

Horsford, Baltimore Co. Md. mh 23

## SEED-STORE & AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

The subscriber has for sale at the old stand, No. 176 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, the most extensive assortment of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, to be found in the U. States. The assortment comprises all the standard varieties; also many new and choice kinds, crop of 1841, and warranted of the best quality.

ALSO,

PROUTY & MEARS' Centre Draught self sharpening PLOUGHS, the best and cheapest Ploughs to keep in repair now in use;

Also, PROUTY & MEARS' patent SUB-SOIL PLOUGH. This implement does the work to admiration, leaving the sub-soil in the best possible manner.

Also, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Vegetable Steamers, Cultivators, hill-side Ploughs, left hand Ploughs, and GARDEN TOOLS of all kinds—Agricultural BOOKS, &c. &c. for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, by

D. O. PROUTY,

No. 176 Market street, between 5th & 6th streets,

mh 15 2m Philadelphia.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

### FARMERS REPOSITORY IN PRATT STREET.

The subscriber has in store his usual extensive assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS; his stock of Ploughs and Plough Castings on hand, is probably the most extensive of any in Baltimore, an will be sold at very reduced prices for cash. Also, my Horse-powers, Threshing Machines, Straw Cutters, and every implement in my store are offered to the public on the same reduced terms.—Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to give me a call. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN

## LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

## THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md. where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.

de 7 6m* WM. M. DOWNING.

## 500 BARRELS OF POUDRETTE,

For sale at the office of the NEW-YORK POUDRETTE company, 120 Nassau street, New York—Price two dollars per barrel, containing FOUR bushels heaped measure each, delivered on board of any vessel in this city.

☞ *Present* prices of *shares* in this company, *one hundred and ten dollars* each entitling the holder to *one hundred* bushels of poudrette annually, during the continuance of the charter, 17 years from next March; which at present prices will be equivalent to a return of the capital and over five per cent annual interest every *three* years. Those who took shares in the winter of 1837—8 *have received three hundred* bushels on each share; and are entitled to *seventeen hundred* more. Those who desire shares will do well to apply soon, as they will not be sold at that price after 1st. May next—address the agent,

D. K. MINOR, 120 Nassau St. up stairs.

New York, January 19th 1842.—feb. 2 7t

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 LIGHT ST. have just received, (via New York,) by the ships Gladiator and Quebec, and from their SEED GARDENS, near this city, a superb assortment of GARDEN AND EUROPEAN FIELD SEEDS, among which are Knight's extra early dwarf; Vanac Pontrefact early York, and Sinclair's early flat Dutch or Landreth's improved Cabbage Seed; *all new and superior sorts.*

Seventy-five bushels Sinclair's extra early Peas.

Knight's and Groom's marrowfat, egg and several other new varieties of Peas.

600 lbs. scarlet short top and turnip Radish Seed.

Half long and turnip Beet; color very dark and finely shaped.

Early cup Parsnip; Brocoli; Cauliflower.

Lettuce, Large red and yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel; the latter a new variety.

Dwarf and pole Beans; Lettuce, Cucumber, Squash;

Giant and common Celery; Egg Plant, Early Corn, Melons, Onion, Savoy Spinach, Tomato, Turnip, ash leaved Kidney, early frame and London round Potatoes; Lucerne, Vetches, &c. &c.

In store—American Field Seed of all sorts; Garden and Farming Tools, books on agriculture and management of stock, Plough and Machine Castings, Ploughs and Agricultural Machinery. A large and general assortment.

TREES AND PLANTS; raised at the Clairmont Nurseries.

fe 16

## BERKSHIRE PIGS—DEVON CATTLE.

The subscriber will receive orders for his Spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement and John Lossing Esqrs., Albany N. Y., Messrs Hurlbut of Connecticut, and importations from England.

He has for sale an Irish Grazier Boar, the produce of the celebrated Black Sow sent out by Wm. Murdoch Esq. of Ireland as his best sample of that breed;

He also offers for sale Cows with Calves, or in calf, yearlings and calves of both sexes, all full blooded, Devons, bred with great care, handsom animals and in good order. Address Post paid,

JOHN P. E. STANLEY.

mh 9. Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

## MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscribers, inventors and patentees of this most excellent machine, offer for sale the right to manufacture for any state or county in the U. States. That this machine will be adopted, and become in general use in the corn-growing districts of our country there can be no doubt, as it is satisfactorily ascertained that more than one-third of the value of the produce is lost by the waste of the cob, which being crushed and ground with the grain, is more valuable for stock than corn fed by itself, and we guarantee that our Crusher will do more and better work with the same power than any other machine of the kind now in use, and invite all manufacturers to a fair trial.

☞ We have appointed Mr. SAMUEL SANDS the sole Agent for the sale of rights, who will give every necessary information to those desirous of purchasing. All letters must be post paid.

NOTICE—There are several machin sts infringing upon our patent CORN and COB CRUSHERS—we therefore forbid all persons from making, vending or using Corn Crushers having a tube or tubes for holding the ears of corn while they are broken, except such as have rights. JAS. & WM. MURRAY,

mh 2 Baltimore, Md.

## JAS. MURRAY, *Millwright, Pattern Maker & Machinist,*

York, near Light st. Baltimore, having good workmen, is prepared to execute orders in the above branches at the shortest notice—and warrants all mills planned and erected by him to operate well. Also manufactures a great variety of small mills for hand or horse power.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels per hour, made to suit any power, price from | $15 to 75 |
| Corn Crushers, grinding from 6 to 12 bush. per hour with one horse to two horse power, a superior article, price | 35 to 40 |
| Portable and stationary Horse Powers, price from | 75 to 150 |
| Turning Lathes, single and double, price from | 15 to 75 |

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

He has also on hand two small Steam Engines, 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice.

Orders for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers, forwarded to the subscriber, or Mr. Thomas Denny, Seedsman, agent for the subscriber, will be attended to. fe 16 7t*

## MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscriber, who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting at Govanstown, continues to build them, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers, can use them by hand power, with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse power can do more work, he believes, than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. Having made a new set of patterns, and put such improvements as may have suggested themselves for the benefit of the machine, he has been obliged to increase the price to $40, which includes an extra set of grinders.

He is also prepared to build portable HORSE POWERS of the very simplest and best construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather belts, which the farmer can keep in repair himself. It is now well tested that belts are as well adapted to driving machinery as cast iron wheels.

☞ Orders for the above machines can be left with Mr. SAML. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber, WM. MURRAY, Powhatan Factory,

fe 2 Baltimore county.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U. MOTT

South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the $100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of $10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough $5; for 2 or more horses, $10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to $25.

### A STRAW, HAY AND STALK CUTTER,

With 20 knives attached, will cut 3 tons of straw per day by horse power, and one half by manual power. Price $35.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price $17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price $4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to $12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, $3.75.

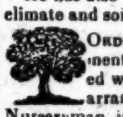
HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf

## FRESH GARDEN SEED.

THOMAS DENNY Seedsman, has received his fresh supply of GARDEN SEED, the growth of 1841, and invites his friends and the Public to give him a call.

He has also Field Seed of various kinds, and best suited for this climate and soil, selected with care.



ORDERS for APPLE, PEACH and other Fruit and Ornamental trees will be thankfully received, and duly executed with promptness and dispatch for *cash*, having made arrangements with an old established and well known Nurseryman, in whom he feels confident the public cannot be deceived as to the particular kinds *ordered*. Also, *Shrubs, bulbs*, Hothouse Plants, Dahlias, Evergreens &c. &c. in their greatest varieties furnished to order at regular prices, on commission.

He has also the agency for selling MURRAY'S Corn and Cob Crushers at the regular manufacturing prices. This is a first-rate article, having been proved by many Eastern Shore Farmers and others to be a very efficient Machine, uniting strength and simplicity in its structure.—It operates by hand, or can be adapted to any other power to suit all classes of farmers.

THOS. DENNY,

Corner of Pratt & Grant sts.

Fe23 7t—A2aw4tif ☞ Up-stairs over Tyson & Brother.

## TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

## MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

## REAPING MACHINES, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, CORN SHELLERS, &c. WARRANTED.

The Reaping Machine stands alone, increasing in reputation from year to year, saving its first cost in one large crop in the waste alone, while the attempts of others, to construct machines for a similar purpose, are well known to be total failures. Those who wish to procure Machines for the ensuing harvest, are requested to make early application to the subscriber, who has greatly improved them since last year. Corn and Cob Crushers, warranted superior to all others, also, Corn Shellers and Huskers constantly on hand at reduced prices. fe 23 OBED HUSSEY.